



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/510,622	06/27/2005	Giulio Alessandri	47706	2850
1609	7590	10/12/2007	EXAMINER	
ROYLANCE, ABRAMS, BERDO & GOODMAN, L.L.P.			BARNHART, LORA ELIZABETH	
1300 19TH STREET, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 600			1651	
WASHINGTON,, DC 20036			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/510,622	ALESSANDRI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lora E. Barnhart	1651

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) ____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 1-14 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-14 are currently pending, as amended 6/27/05.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claims 1-5 and 7-9, drawn to a method for preparing human stem cells from adipose or muscle tissue.

Group II, claims 6 and 10-12, drawn to human muscle and adipose tissue stem cells that can differentiate into nerve cells, vascular cells, and bone cells.

Group III, claim(s) 13 and 14, drawn to the use of the stem cells of Group II for regenerating various tissues and treating various conditions.

The inventions listed as Groups I-III do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: They are not unified by a technical feature that makes a contribution over the prior art.

The expression "special technical feature" refers to those features that define a contribution which each of the claimed inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. Thus, a feature found in the prior art cannot be considered to be a special technical feature.

In this case, the cells of Group II are known in the art. Pittenger et al. (1999, *Science* 284: 143-147; reference U) describe a population of human mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) that can differentiate into bone cells (see Figure 2). Dennis et al. (2002, *Stem Cells* 20: 205-214; reference V) teach that the MSCs of Pittenger can give rise to endothelial (i.e., vascular) cells (page 211, column 2, paragraph 2). Woodbury et al. (2000, *Journal of Neuroscience Research* 61: 364-370; reference W) teach that the MSCs of Pittenger can give rise to neurons (Figure 3).

Claims 6 and 10-12 are product-by-process claims. M.P.E.P. § 2113 reads, "Product-by-process claims are not limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps." The structure implied by the process steps should be considered when assessing the patentability of product-by-process claims over the prior art, especially where the product can only be defined by the process steps by which the product is made, or where the manufacturing process steps would be expected to impart distinctive structural characteristics to the final product. See, e.g., *In re Garnero*, 412 F.2d 276, 279, 162 USPQ 221, 223 (CCPA 1979). In other words, the limitations "obtained by a process according to claim 3" in claim 6 and "obtainable by a process according to claim 7" in claim 10 are not a consideration in determining the contribution of Group II over the prior art. The cells of Pittenger have the same properties as the cells in claims 6 and 10-12 and are, therefore, the same cells, absent evidence to the contrary.

Applicant should note that Group III contains "use" claims, which have been interpreted for the purposes of this restriction as methods of use. However, if Group III is elected, applicant is urged to re-draft these claims such that they are consistent with U.S. practice. A "use" is not one of the statutory classes of invention under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack unity of invention because they are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

The species are as follows:

Source of cells: (a) human adipose tissue and (b) human muscle tissue, as in claim 1; elect ONE if Group I is elected.

Downstream applications: (c) regeneration of bone tissue, (d) regeneration of cartilage tissue, (e) regeneration of endothelial tissue, (f) regeneration of smooth muscle tissue, (g) regeneration of striated muscle tissue, (h) regeneration of nerve tissue, (i) treatment of myocardial infarct, (j) co-transplantation with other cells or tissues, (k) production of growth factors, (l) production of trophic factors, (m) production of hormones, (n) tissue bioengineering, (o) regeneration of peripheral nerves, (p) treatment of multiple sclerosis, (q) treatment of ischemic tissue, (r) repair of vascular damage, (s) treatment of Alzheimer's disease, and (t) treatment of Parkinson's disease, as in claims 11-14; elect ONE if either Group II or Group III is elected.

Applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single species to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. The reply

must also identify the claims readable on the elected species, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered non-responsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

The following claim(s) are generic: Claims 2-10 are generic.

The species listed above do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Pursuant to PCT Rule 13.2 and PCT Administrative Instructions, Annex B, Part 1(f)(I)(B)(2), the species are not art-recognized equivalents. When alternatives of chemical compounds are claimed, they shall be regarded as being of a similar nature where all alternatives have a common property or activity, and either a significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives, or all of the alternatives belong to a recognized class of chemical compounds in the art to which the invention pertains. The words "significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives" refer to cases where the compounds share a common chemical structure which occupies a large portion of their structures, or in case the compounds have in common only a small portion of their structures, the commonly shared structure constitutes a structurally distinctive portion in view of existing prior art, and the common structure is essential to the common property or activity. The structural element may be a single component or a combination of individual components linked together. The words "recognized class of chemical compounds" mean that there is an expectation from the knowledge in the art that members of the class will behave in the same way in the context of the claimed invention. In other words, each member could be substituted one for the other, with the expectation that the same intended result would be achieved.

In this case, the tissues in (a) and (b) comprise different cell types that have distinct properties. Muscle and adipose are not art-accepted equivalents for each other. The applications in (c)-(t) are diverse and involve distinct process steps and starting materials that are not art-accepted equivalents for each other.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lora E. Barnhart whose telephone number is 571-272-1928. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lora E Barnhart

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lora E Barnhart", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized 'L' on the left and a more rounded 'Barnhart' on the right.